

Brain Metastases Completely Disappear in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Using Hydrogen Gas Inhalation: A Case Report

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
OncoTargets and Therapy

Jibing Chen¹
Feng Mu¹
Tianyu Lu¹
Duanming Du²
Kecheng Xu¹

¹Fuda Cancer Hospital of Jinan University, Guangzhou 510665, People's Republic of China; ²Intervention Department of Shenzhen Second People's Hospital, Shenzhen 518035, People's Republic of China

Abstract: Lung cancer is the most common type of tumor, prone to contralateral lung, bone and brain metastasis. We report a 44-year-old woman diagnosed with lung cancer with multiple metastases in November 2015. Oral targeted drugs were initiated after the removal of brain metastases, and most lesions remained stable for 28 months. In March 2018, intracranial multiple metastases, as well as hydrocephalus accumulation in the third ventricle and lateral ventricles, and metastases in bone, adrenal gland, liver were noted. Hydrogen-gas monotherapy was started to control the tumor a month later. After 4 months, the size of multiple brain tumors was reduced significantly, and the amount of hydrocephalus in the third ventricle and lateral ventricles reduced significantly. After 1 year, all brain tumors had disappeared, and there were no significant changes in metastases in the liver and lung. These data show that, after standard treatments had failed, hydrogen-gas monotherapy elicited significant effective control of tumors (especially those in the brain), and survival time was lengthened.

Keywords: hydrogen gas, lung cancer, brain metastasis, extrapulmonary metastasis

Introduction

Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the second most frequently diagnosed tumor worldwide, and is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths.¹ With respect to metastasis of NSCLC, there are some preferential sites (bone, 34.3%; lung, 32.1%; brain, 28.4%; adrenal glands, 16.7%; liver, 13.4%).² NSCLC metastasizes to the brain in 10–25% of all cases. This type of spread can lead to significant morbidity and mortality, and 5-year survival has been reported to be 3.6%.³ No significant changes in 5-year survival for patients with NSCLC metastases to the brain have been observed in the last three decades.^{1,4} The short-term survival of NSCLC patients with brain metastases is due to the lack of efficacious therapies. Standard chemotherapy is ineffective because of the blood–brain barrier. Radiotherapy and neurosurgery are recognized as locoregional methods;⁵ molecularly targeted therapies and immunotherapies are recognized as systemic treatments.⁶

In 2018, Wang et al⁷ reported on delivery of different concentrations of hydrogen gas into two culture systems for lung cancer cells (A549 and H1975). They found that the ability of cells to divide, migrate and infiltrate into tissue was inhibited significantly, and that apoptosis was accelerated. Also, lung cancer tumor-bearing mice were treated with hydrogen gas for 4 weeks, and the tumor

Correspondence: Kecheng Xu
Fuda Cancer Hospital of Jinan University,
No. 2 of Tangde West Road, Tianhe
District, Guangzhou 510665, People's
Republic of China
Email xukc@vip.163.com

Duanming Du
Intervention Department of Shenzhen
Second People's Hospital, No. 3002 of
Sungang West Road, Futian District,
Shenzhen 518035, People's Republic of
China
Email 13068872049@163.com

volume was reduced by 25%. The reason for these phenomena was that hydrogen can reduce the expression of structural maintenance of chromosomes 3 (SMC3), SMC5, SMC6 in lung cancer cells.

Also in 2018, Akagi and Baba⁸ reported the results of hydrogen gas monotherapy for patients with stage-IV colon cancer. They found that the proportion of programmed death (PD)-1⁺CD8⁺ T-cell subsets in the blood of patients was reduced upon continuous inhalation of hydrogen, and was reduced by ~60% after several months. After 3 years of follow-up, progression-free survival and overall survival were prolonged significantly.

Here, we report a 44-year-old woman diagnosed with NSCLC and multiple metastases. After resection of an intracranial metastasis and targeted drug therapy, the outcome was good, but NSCLC metastasized (brain, cerebellum, lung, liver, bones and adrenal glands) after 28 months of treatment. In view of the literature stated above, she underwent hydrogen inhalation, and brain metastases disappeared after 4 months. Intracranial recurrence was not found after 1 year of treatment, and other metastatic sites remained stable.

Case Presentation

In November 2015, a 44-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital complaining of dizziness and instability upon standing. Through chest computed tomography (CT) and cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination, we found multiple tumors in the left cranial cavity and right lung. After resection of an intracranial tumor, pathology studies suggested metastatic lung adenocarcinoma. Genetic testing suggested mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene at exon 19. She started taking gefitinib tablets (Iressa™, 250 mg, once daily). The intracranial and lung tumors were controlled well until June 2017 (Figure 1).

When a review was conducted in September 2017, the disease had progressed. A combination of pemetrexed and erlotinib was initiated, and the tumors were controlled again. The intracranial and lung tumors progressed again in March 2018, and the targeted treatment regimen was adjusted to icotinib hydrochloride (125 mg, t.d.s.). After 2 weeks, the patient suddenly complained of dyspnea, and difficulties in speaking. Enhanced MR imaging of the head revealed multiple nodular metastases in the left cranial cavity; the third ventricle and lateral ventricles accumulated hydrocephalus, and the largest lesion was in the frontal lobe (1.9 × 1.4 cm) (Figure 2A). Computed tomography showed that the lesion on

the upper lobe of the right lung was enlarged (1.2 × 0.6 cm), and new metastases were found at the lower lobe of the right lung, mediastinum, lung hilum (1.7 × 1 cm), seventh thoracic spine and left adrenal gland. The patient refused radiotherapy and surgery of brain, signed informed consent of hydrogen therapy and agreed on the publication of the case.

From April 2018, the patient began hydrogen inhalation and received no other treatments during the time period. The hydrogen oxygen nebulizer (AMS-H-03, Asclepius Meditec, Shanghai, China) generates 3 L/min hydrogen gas by hydrocephalus electrolysis. As measured by gas chromatography, the gas generated consisted of 67% hydrogen and 33% oxygen. Using a special mask, the patient continued to inhale hydrogen for 3–6 hrs a day at rest, with no interruption even after the obvious relief of symptoms. After 4 months, most brain metastases disappeared and the amount of hydrocephalus in the third ventricle and lateral ventricles were both reduced (Figure 2B). After 1 year, all visible brain tumors had disappeared, and there were no obvious changes in metastases in the liver and lung (Figure 2C).

There were increased levels of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA, 29.44 ng/mL), carbohydrate antigen-125 (CA125, 153 U/mL) and cytokeratin fragment antigen21-1 (CYFRA21-1, 12.1 ng/mL) before the patient started hydrogen monotherapy. Serum levels of these three markers continued to decrease after 4 months of treatment (21.6 ng/mL, 83 U/mL and 8.5 ng/mL, respectively), and were close to (but remained above) the reference range after 1 year of treatment (12.3 ng/mL, 61 U/mL and 5.9 ng/mL, respectively) (Figure 3).

Discussion

In general, NSCLC cells tend to metastasize to the brain, bones and adrenal glands, adenocarcinomas metastasize to the brain, and squamous cell carcinomas metastasize to bones. The exact homing mechanisms and how cancer cells communicate with this new stroma are not known.

Brain metastasis of NSCLC cells is closely related to various signaling pathways, several of which involve the participation of hydrogen gas. In 2013, Bleckmann et al⁹ reported that, within the Wnt pathway, T-cell factor (TCF)/lymphoid enhancer factor (LEF-1) act independently of β -catenin in human lung adenocarcinomas that metastasize to the cerebrum. In 2014, Kafka et al¹⁰ reported altered expression of dishevelled (DVL)-1, DVL-3, E-cadherin, and β -catenin in brain metastases of adenocarcinomas, which again suggested the importance of Wnt signaling. Lin et al¹¹ were

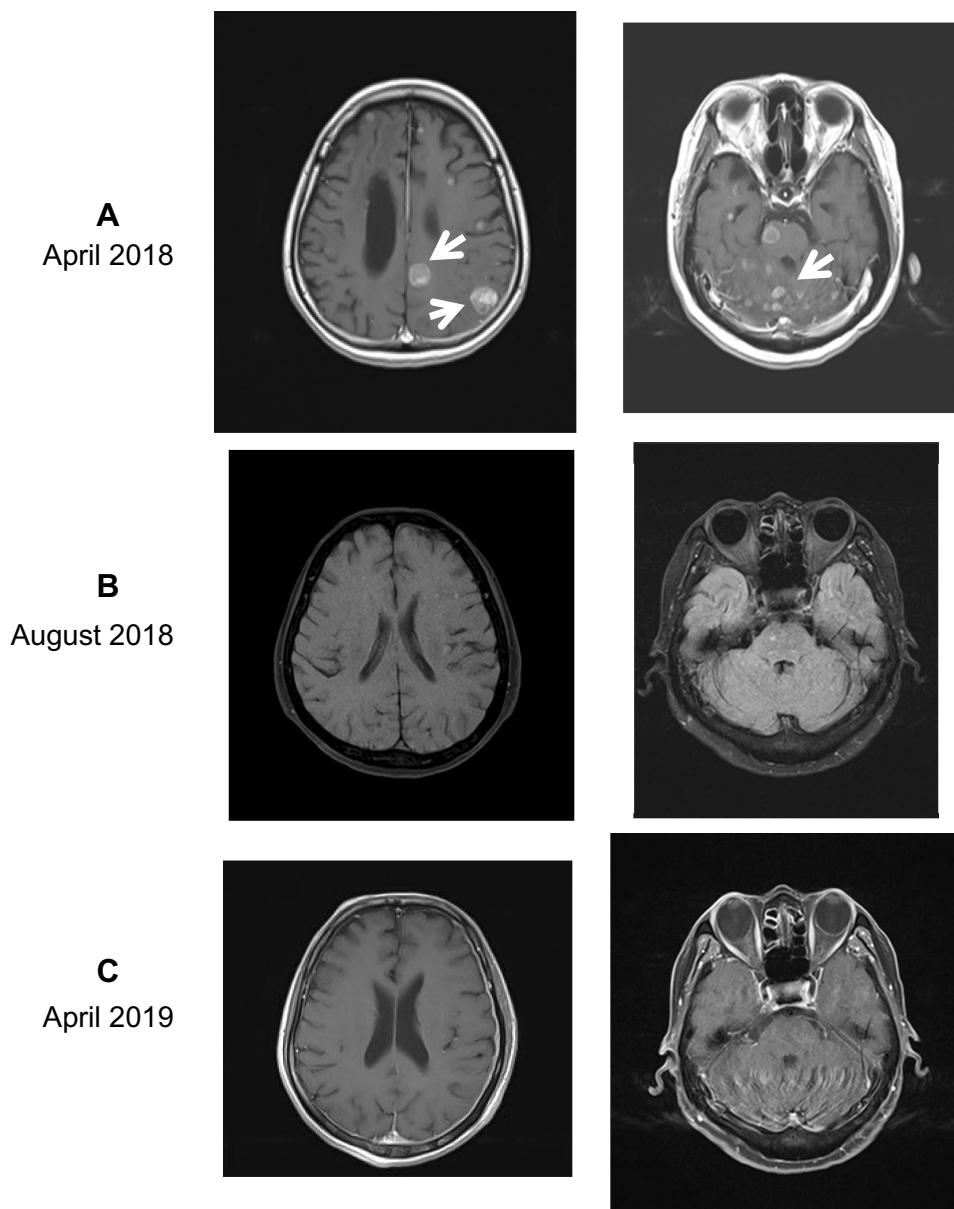


Figure 2 Post-contrast brain MRI of the head before and after hydrogen inhalation. **(A)** In April 2018, the patient was found to have multiple metastases (white arrows) in the brain (left, 2.5×3.0 cm and 2.4×2.8 cm for two bigger tumors) and cerebellum (right, 1.3×1.8 cm and 1.2×0.7 cm for two bigger tumors). Also, the third ventricle and lateral ventricles were expanded and had accumulated hydrocephalus. **(B)** After 4 months of hydrogen inhalation, all tumors visible to the naked eye had disappeared, and the shape of ventricles had returned to normal. **(C)** After 1 year of inhalation (April 2019), recurrence had not occurred.

As with many biomarker studies focusing on single genes/proteins, a selection bias or overinterpretation can occur. Shen et al²⁰ found higher levels of metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript-1 (MALAT1) in brain metastases compared with those in other extrapulmonary sites. A similar investigation searched for brain-metastasis genes and discovered a regulator of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT); pre-B cell leukemia homeobox (PBX)-regulating protein-1 (PREP1) overexpression triggered EMT, whereas PREP1 downregulation inhibited EMT induction in response to transforming

growth factor- β expression. PREP1 modulates sensitivity to SMAD3 and induces expression of Fos-related antigen (FRA)-1. FRA-1 and PBX1 are required for the mesenchymal changes triggered by PREP1 in lung tumor cells. PREP1-induced EMT correlates with increased lung colonization, and PREP1 accumulation has been found in human brain metastases.²¹ When investigating adenocarcinomas with rearrangement of activin receptor-like kinase, amplification of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR)1 gene correlated significantly with brain metastases. Although in those cases there were more visceral

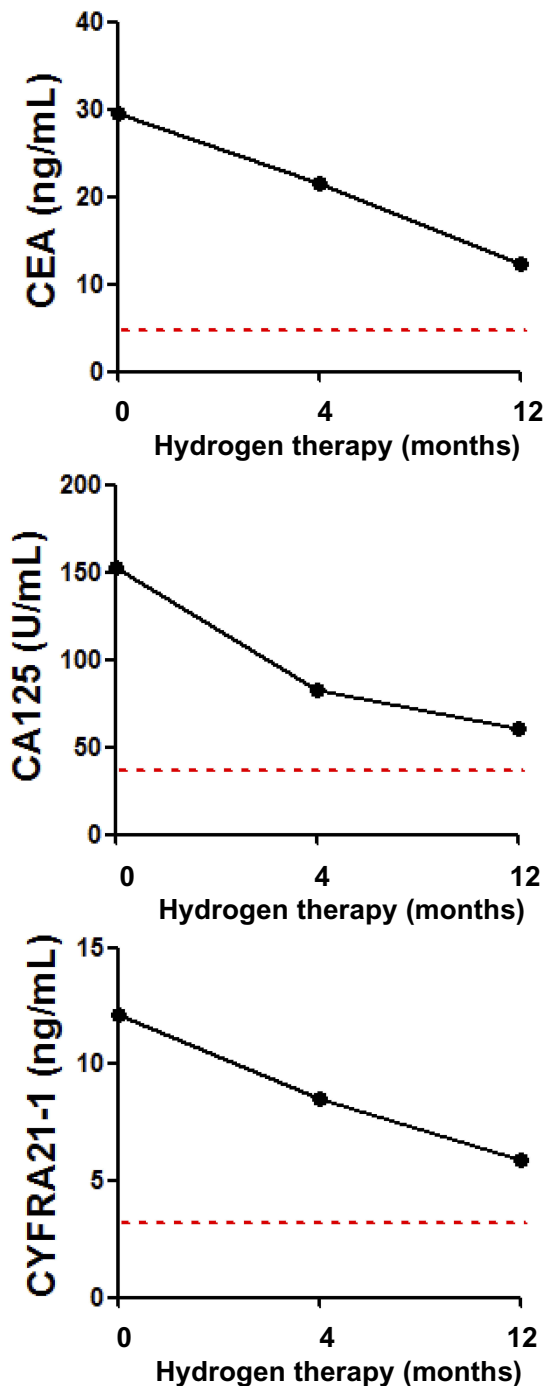


Figure 3 Detection of serum tumor markers before and after hydrogen inhalation. The red line and the lower area in each figure represent the normal range. **Abbreviations:** CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CA125, carbohydrate antigen 125; CYFRA21-1, cytokeratin fragment antigen 21-1.

metastases, FGFR1 amplification in the brain metastases of adenocarcinomas were fivefold more frequent than that in the primary tumors.²²

Also, C-X-C motif chemokine receptor (CXCR)4 seems to have a role in brain metastasis. CXCR4 protein

has been shown to be highly overexpressed in patients with brain-specific metastasis but significantly less in NSCLC patients with metastases to other organs and in patients without metastases.²³ Also, a disintegrin and metallopeptidase domain 9 (ADAM9) expression have been reported to be relatively higher in brain metastases than that in primary lung tumors. ADAM9 regulates metastasis of lung cancer cells to the brain by facilitating tissue plasminogen activator-mediated cleavage of CUB domain-containing protein-1.²⁴

We are the first to report the efficacy of hydrogen on brain metastases from NSCLC. Our patient has survived for >1 year with hydrogen inhalation, and indicators such as serum tumor markers are improving continuously. We explored the possible reason for hydrogen to inhibited NSCLC brain metastasis in this patient (e.g. TCF/LEF-1 and DVL-1/3 of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling, MAPK, and SIRT1), and proposed differences in the expression of signaling molecules between brain metastasis and other extrapulmonary metastases (e.g. MALAT1, EMT, PREP1, FGFR1, CXCR4 and ADAM9).

Hydrogen inhalation may have had a role in the treatment of our patient in different ways. For example, hydrogen exerts neuroprotective effects by reducing cyclooxygenase-2 activity²⁵ or activating expression of anti-apoptotic protein kinase B.²⁶ Also, hydrogen can inhibit expression of pro-apoptotic factors such as JNK and caspase-3.^{25,27} Hydrogen inhalation can down-regulate the expression of various pro-inflammatory cytokines, including interleukin (IL)-1 β , IL-6, tumor necrosis factor- α , intracellular adhesion molecule-1, high mobility group box-1, nuclear factor-kappa B, and prostaglandin-E2.²⁸ Whether the mechanisms mentioned above are related to the therapeutic effect of hydrogen must be confirmed by further research.

Ethics Approval and Consent for Publication

This research was approved by the research ethics committee of Fuda Cancer Hospital of Jinan University, and written informed consent for publication of the clinical details and images was obtained from the patient.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest regarding this work.

References

1. Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2019. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2019;69(1):7–34. doi:10.3322/caac.21551
2. Tamura T, Kurishima K, Nakazawa K, et al. Specific organ metastases and survival in metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *Mol Clin Oncol*. 2015;3(1):217–221. doi:10.3892/mco.2014.410
3. Ulahannan D, Khalifa J, Faivre-Finn C, et al. Emerging treatment paradigms for brain metastasis in non-small-cell lung cancer: an overview of the current landscape and challenges ahead. *Ann Oncol*. 2017;28(12):2923–2931. doi:10.1093/annonc/mdx481
4. Goldstraw P, Chansky K, Crowley J, et al. The IASLC lung cancer staging project: proposals for revision of the TNM stage groupings in the forthcoming (Eighth) edition of the TNM classification for lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2016;11(1):39–51. doi:10.1016/j.jtho.2015.09.009
5. Spertuto PW, Yang TJ, Beal K, et al. Estimating survival in patients with lung cancer and brain metastases: an update of the graded prognostic assessment for lung cancer using molecular markers (lung-molGPA). *JAMA Oncol*. 2017;3(6):827–831. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2016.3834
6. Metro G, Chiari R, Ricciuti B, et al. Pharmacotherapeutic options for treating brain metastases in non-small cell lung cancer. *Expert Opin Pharmacother*. 2015;16(17):2601–2613. doi:10.1517/14656666.2015.1094056
7. Wang D, Wang L, Zhang Y, et al. Hydrogen gas inhibits lung cancer progression through targeting SMC3. *Biomed Pharmacother*. 2018;104:788–797. doi:10.1016/j.biopha.2018.05.055
8. Akagi J, Baba H. Hydrogen gas restores exhausted CD8+ T cells in patients with advanced colorectal cancer to improve prognosis. *Oncol Rep*. 2019;41(1):301–311. doi:10.3892/or.2018.6841
9. Bleckmann A, Siam L, Klemm F, et al. Nuclear LEF1/TCF4 correlate with poor prognosis but not with nuclear beta-catenin in cerebral metastasis of lung adenocarcinomas. *Clin Exp Metastasis*. 2013;30(4):471–482. doi:10.1007/s10585-012-9552-7
10. Kafka A, Tomas D, Beros V, et al. Brain metastases from lung cancer show increased expression of DVL1, DVL3 and beta-catenin and down-regulation of E-cadherin. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2014;15(6):10635–10651. doi:10.3390/ijms150610635
11. Lin Y, Ohkawara B, Ito M, et al. Molecular hydrogen suppresses activated Wnt/beta-catenin signaling. *Sci Rep*. 2016;6:31986. doi:10.1038/srep31986
12. Breindel JL, Haskins JW, Cowell EP, et al. EGF receptor activates MET through MAPK to enhance non-small cell lung carcinoma invasion and brain metastasis. *Cancer Res*. 2013;73(16):5053–5065. doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-12-3775
13. Yang J, Wu S, Zhu L, et al. Hydrogen-containing saline alleviates pressure overload-induced interstitial fibrosis and cardiac dysfunction in rats. *Mol Med Rep*. 2017;16(2):1771–1778. doi:10.3892/mmr.2017.6849
14. Guan P, Sun ZM, Luo LF, et al. Hydrogen protects against chronic intermittent hypoxia induced renal dysfunction by promoting autophagy and alleviating apoptosis. *Life Sci*. 2019;225:46–54. doi:10.1016/j.lfs.2019.04.005
15. Zhang YX, Xu JT, You XC, et al. Inhibitory effects of hydrogen on proliferation and migration of vascular smooth muscle cells via down-regulation of mitogen/activated protein kinase and ezrin-radixin-moesin signaling pathways. *Chin J Physiol*. 2016;59(1):46–55. doi:10.4077/CJP.2016.BAE365
16. Han L, Liang XH, Chen LX, et al. SIRT1 is highly expressed in brain metastasis tissues of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and in positive regulation of NSCLC cell migration. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*. 2013;6(11):2357–2365.
17. Xing Z, Pan W, Zhang J, et al. Hydrogen rich hydrocephalus attenuates renal injury and fibrosis by regulation transforming growth factor-beta induced Sirt1. *Biol Pharm Bull*. 2017;40(5):610–615. doi:10.1248/bpb.b16-00832
18. Sun Q, Han W, Hu H, et al. Hydrogen alleviates hyperoxic acute lung injury related endoplasmic reticulum stress in rats through upregulation of SIRT1. *Free Radic Res*. 2017;51(6):622–632. doi:10.1080/10715762.2017.1351027
19. Li S, Fujino M, Ichimaru N, et al. Molecular hydrogen protects against ischemia-reperfusion injury in a mouse fatty liver model via regulating HO-1 and Sirt1 expression. *Sci Rep*. 2018;8(1):14019. doi:10.1038/s41598-018-32411-4
20. Shen L, Chen L, Wang Y, et al. Long noncoding RNA MALAT1 promotes brain metastasis by inducing epithelial-mesenchymal transition in lung cancer. *J Neurooncol*. 2015;121(1):101–108. doi:10.1007/s11060-014-1613-0
21. Li Q, Yang J, Yu Q, et al. Associations between single-nucleotide polymorphisms in the PI3K-PTEN-AKT-mTOR pathway and increased risk of brain metastasis in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2013;19(22):6252–6260. doi:10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-13-1093
22. Preusser M, Berghoff AS, Berger W, et al. High rate of FGFR1 amplifications in brain metastases of squamous and non-squamous lung cancer. *Lung Cancer*. 2014;83(1):83–89. doi:10.1016/j.lungcan.2013.10.004
23. Wang L, Wang Z, Liu X, et al. High-level C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4 expression correlates with brain-specific metastasis following complete resection of non-small cell lung cancer. *Oncol Lett*. 2014;7(6):1871–1876. doi:10.3892/ol.2014.1979
24. Lin CY, Chen HJ, Huang CC, et al. ADAM9 promotes lung cancer metastases to brain by a plasminogen activator-based pathway. *Cancer Res*. 2014;74(18):5229–5243. doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-13-2995
25. Yang Y, Zhu Y, Xi X. Anti-inflammatory and antitumor action of hydrogen via reactive oxygen species. *Oncol Lett*. 2018;16(3):2771–2776. doi:10.3892/ol.2018.9023
26. Hou Z, Luo W, Sun X, et al. Hydrogen-rich saline protects against oxidative damage and cognitive deficits after mild traumatic brain injury. *Brain Res Bull*. 2012;88(6):560–565. doi:10.1016/j.brainresbull.2012.06.006
27. Sun H, Chen L, Zhou W, et al. The protective role of hydrogen-rich saline in experimental liver injury in mice. *J Hepatol*. 2011;54(3):471–480. doi:10.1016/j.jhep.2010.08.011
28. Zhang JY, Liu C, Zhou L, et al. A review of hydrogen as a new medical therapy. *Hepato-Gastroenterology*. 2012;59(116):1026–1032. doi:10.5754/hge11883

OncoTargets and Therapy

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

OncoTargets and Therapy is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal focusing on the pathological basis of all cancers, potential targets for therapy and treatment protocols employed to improve the management of cancer patients. The journal also focuses on the impact of management programs and new therapeutic

agents and protocols on patient perspectives such as quality of life, adherence and satisfaction. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/oncotargets-and-therapy-journal>